NEW YORK HERALD, LIEDAY, MAY 38, 1862-PRIPOR SHINE

posed position, and the enemy being concealed in the woods, the men showed the plack of true soldiers. They never faltered, but closed ranks and returned velley after volley in quick succession. The field officers were the special mark of the enemy's bullets.

DR. WHILE WOUNDED. At the first voiley from the enemy Dr. Wells received bullet through the left knee, inflicting a severe wound, He was obliged immediately to leave the field, which he Seeing that he must soon faint from the loss of blood be stopped his horse in the midst of the iron hai showered upon him, coally tied up his leg with his handkerchief, and then resumed his flight. His wound

THE LIEUTENANT COLONIL WOUNDED

though severe, is not dangerous.

and volley made the Lieutenant Colonel one of its victims. A builet passed through his right arm, just be low the elbow. He bandaged his arm with the end of his sash, determined not to forsake his regiment, and with the arm thus bandaged, rode back and forth up and wn the regiment several times. Suddenly a rebe horse, whose rider had doubtless been killed, came dashing from the woods whence the firing proceeded darted by the regiment, and ran at the height of its speed for the farther wood, across the wheat field. The enterant Colonel's horse, a spirited animal, followed in the tracks of the flying horse, and it was impossible with one hand to hold him. The next thing the Lieutenant Colonel remembers was lying in a marsh, by the edge of the wood. He had fainted from loss of blood and had fallen from his horse. He crapt into the wood and worked his way to an ambulance, whence he was conveyed to Mrs. Sloughter's house and his wound dressed. It was two hours after receiving the wound before he reached the hospital.

Only a few volleys had been exchanged when the enemy opened fire from their field pieces stationed on the road fronting Dr. Kinney's house. The Twenty-fifth regiment having stood under the enemy's galling fire for me time, now withdrew at command of the Colwho saw the fruitlessness of contending further with the odds against him. Our advance artillery now wheeled their gons into position, and Herdan's Sharpshouters took their places as support, being in front, a little on the left. The batteries fired vigorously. Those of the enemy threw shell, canister and grape. Ours responded with shell and solid shot. Shot and shell flew fast and

Opened their deadly fire, lying, in their usual style, machs. A rebel head no sooner showed itself from behind a tree than one of their unerring ball ts would strike another from the list of fighting robels It was hot work for a time. During the progress of the fight they made a brilliant charge, taking one of the

OTHER UNION TROOPS HURRYING TO THE RESCUE. The sharp crack of musketry and roar of artillery sen back intelligence to the regiments behind that an engage, ment was going on in front. The effect was magical-Bent backs were straightened, wearled limbs became suddenly invigorated with new strength, and eyes glis tened with eagerness. General Butterfield, whose brigade was next behind, ordered his regiments forward at public quick. General Martindale's brigade, as also the brigade commanded by Colonel McQuade, Fourtsenth New York regiment, came following after. GRYERAL MORELL'S TROOPS.

The engagement now became general. Gen. Morellcommanding the division, ordered the brigades in position to support our batteries, who were directed to shell the woods on the right of the road, where the enemy were ambuscaded. The roar of musketry was withou intermission for some time. Our men, too, poured volley after volley of musketry into the woods,

THE ENEMY FIND IT 100 HOT.

For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from ou mn. The rebels returned the fire, but their bullets and grape and canister went too high. It was evident that they fired their muskets at random, probably from behind trees, keeping their bodies concealed and not daring to take aim. When they retreated, as our firing compelled them to do at length, our musketry told upon them with most deadly effect. Heartime the work of shelling them out went on vigorously. It was nearly two hours before they were driven from the woods. The work of expulsion had been determined upon, and it was carried out to most victorious results.

CEREATION OF MIRING AND PURSUIT OF THE RESELS. firing. It was time not idly spent. General Fitz John Porter by this time was on the ground. He ordered a pursuit of the enemy by General Butterfield's and Colone McQuade's brigades, General Moreil and staff joining in the chase. Through grain fields, marshes and th woods our men pushed after the retreating foe. They moved with the vigor of fresh troops. This chase gave our men nearly six miles additional travel, including their return. The cause of this will be explained in due

A VISIT TO THE DESET PAIRDOAN While the above pursuit was in progress the regiments look at the Virginia Central Railroad. Headed by a de tachment of the regular cavalry the regiments tered upon the execution of their difficult and dangerou On the way they were fired upon and one of the cavalrymen killed. His name I could no learn. This was all the loss sustained. Marching up to the railroad, they could not have made a more daring demonstration if the whole army of the Potemac had

A rebel train was just coming from the direction of Richmond and appeared in sight as our men reached the roal. The engineer, in obedience, no doubt, to the order of some frightened rebel general—for it must have been as subsequent events showed, an arrival of reinforce ments from Richmond-reversed the engine in doublquick time and backed the train out of sight. It was well for our regiments (that they did so; for they a once proceeded without molestation to do good work i, the Union cause by destroying about forty rods of the railroad, burning a bridge and putting an end to further immediate telegraphic communication between Fred ericksburg and Richmond. Tals accomplished, they

THE SECOND ENGAGEMENT-THE HOSPITALS PIRED 1970. After the lapse of two hours firing was again resumed field and woods below Mrs. Harris' house and the woods adjacent on the right. Foremostly the rebols—the reinforgements undoubtedly brought from Richmond on th railroad-commenced firing upon Mr. Sloughter's house used as a hospital, disregarding, as usual, the flag float ing from the roof. Happily none of their shots took of fect. Satisfied with this demonstration, they moved down in the direction of Mrs. Harris' house. On their way they fired into the woods bordering the our soldlers. Mrs. Harris' house, although having a red flag on it, came in likewise for a volley at their hands. It happened, however, that at the time there were no wounded in it, having all been removed during of the flying grape and canister thrown from the ene my's guns coming about the place with a frequency and violence that caused it to be an unsafe place for the wounded to remain in. I know that while I was hitch rebel battery struck about two feet over my head, pro ducing a whistling sound, scattering of leaves and im ploging effect upon the body of the tree, whose com bination gave rise to a capillary excitation the reverse

I don't like that," said Dr. Bentley. Nor do I," was my response.

" The wounded must be removed from here," he co tinued, and they were removed forthwith. Had the rebel shots taken effect the victims would have been army, and a maidenly sister somewhere between eighteen and nighty, and reported a strong secessionist These two unprotected females were the sole occupants

GENERAL MARTINDALS TO THE RESCHE. The robel firing upon the two dwellings and on our coldiers in the woods started General Martindale's bri gade to their feet, for they had been resting on the arms, and the artillerists to their guns, for they, too had been enjoying a respite. The Forty-fourth New York regiment, Col. Stryker, was ordered to advance as skirbefore they saw that the woods were filled with rebels And now began the second engagement with earnestness Martindalo's regiments, including the gallar Twenty-fifth New York, which looked !like a skeleto after the ordeal of iron hall it had passed through, wer drawn up in line of battle. The contest waxed hotter an botter. Our men poured in volley after volley into the thick woods, while the batteries fired broadsides from The enemy returned the fire with vigor, but they did not dare come from the woods, and they

found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. No man on our side flinched. Every officer fuced the music with heroic valor. The firing on both sides was remendons. As fast as one of our men fell he wa conveyed to the ambulances; in the rear, and the ranks closed up. The Forty-fourth behavied most

"Well done, my boys," said Captain Griffin, slapping one of his Parrotts in hearty approval, as an eq shipper would slap his horse. And his gans did do well as also Captain Benson's. They sent their shells scatter. inspired certainly of greatly destructive result. The brigade and batteries had it all to themselves for nearly an hour, giving cheer after cheer as they fired, and firing with the regularity of clock work.

Our galling fire was too much for the enemy. They retreated from their position, and we were masters of the field. As in the first fight, the cas my wasted most of their musketry, while the range of their cannon was too high. Our loss was a cordingly light for the time our men were engaged and considering their exposure to the enemy's fire. The rebel loss was heavy as seen from subsequent examination of the woods.

THE THIRD ENGAGEMENT.

And here I come to the record of the largest and most decisive, it not most brilliant, demonstration of the day. The revival of artillery and musketry roar, with inte gence sent by General Martindale to General Porter that there had been a large arrival of reinforcements, brough back the absent brigades. And they came back with impetuous and jeyous haste, advancing through the field of wheat in the rear of Dr. Kinney's house. The enemy, it was ascertained, had shifted his position into the woods, by the road bordering this field.

THE REBEIS TWENTY THOUSAND STRONG A prisoner who had been captured in the last engagenent said there were twenty thousand rebels in this wood and along the railroad. The same programme was adopted to drive out the enemy-viz., a free use of musketry and shell. General Porter ordered the artillery to plant themselves in the road facing the wood, and on the right of the field each pouring in diagonal fires, white the infantry filled up the centre. Gen. Butterfield's brigade headed the infantry column.

OUR TROOFS FIGHT WELL. The cheering of the men as they advanced on double quick, and steady, unclaunted and incessant firing of musketry and shell, were never surpassed on any battle field. It was a little after five o'clock when the firing commenced. It was kept up with enequalled vigor and fear-ful slaughter of the enemy until night closed upon the scene. The enemy had a third time been driven back, and the day was ours. He did not dare to come out and take the chance of a fair open field engagment, but in the retreat stack to the wood with stereoty ped obstinacy. How shall I describe these two hours' fighting. If there was over flery arder and brilliancy of cembat, it was then. If ever fearlessness was shown on the field, it was then. General Porter displayed conspicuous gallantry during the entire engagement, and so did General field and Martindale, who beaded their brigades. I could not speak too praisingly of the different staff officers. Captains Locke, Anchimuty and Powers, and Lieutenants McQuade, Monteith, Seymour, Butterfield, Martindale and Williams, in the transmission of orders, rode fear lessly back and forth amid the showers of the enemy' bullets. The men, too, stood firmly under fire—stood as it was known they would. The sky was cloudless as the sun went down. A calmer sunset was never witnessed. The cool breath of evening gave comfort to our wearied men, while a veil of smoke skirted the fores, scene of the recent heavy firing. What gave greatest comfort was knowing the fact that our loss had

The following is the list, as far as we have been able to ascertain the names, of the killed and wounded in the two engagements:-

KELED.

Twenty-Afth New Fork Volunteers.

Captain Michael McMahon, Co. C, shot through the

nead.
Licutement Thompson, Co. B, shot through the breast.
Licutement Geo. E. Fisk, Co. G, shot through the heart.
He was formerly a member of the Seventy-first regiment
New York State Militia, and was in the three months

service.
Sergeant McCue, Co. E, shot through the head.
Sergeant Clark, Co. K, shot through the head.
Sergeant Costello, Co. K, shot through the head.
Private Dominick Farrell, Co. B, shot through the

Private John Cox, Co. I, shot through the head. Private Wm. Hinsell, Fifth regular cavairy.

Lieutenant Colonel Savage, rifle ball through right arm;

Lieutenant Colonel Savage, rifle ball through right arm; bone fractured.

Surgeon Weed, shot through left leg.
Adjutant O. C. Houghton, musket ball through left leg; ball did not touch the bone.

Lieutenant Garvey, shot in the left leg.
Lieutenant Nixey, Co. H, shot in the right arm.

Lieutenant Charles Halpin, Co. K. He received two woulds in the right arm and abdomen, and was captured by the rebels, but afterwards rescued by his own men.

During the rescue he shot two rebels dead with his revolver.

volver.
Lieutenant Thomas Coglan, Co. D, shot through the bowels; wound dangerous.
Sergeant Tuomay, Co. C, shot in the breast.
Private Hugh Dinon, Co. B, shot in two places, in the head and left leg.
Private Thomas Riley, Co. A, wounded from shell in right shoulder.

gnt shoulder. Private John C. Piper, Co. F, right groin. Private Owen Flood, Co. I, wound from buck shot, it

oft arm.
Sergeant Patrick Ruger, Co. B, shot through arm.
Private Edward Hozar, Co. H, shot in the breast: se erely, but not dangerous.

Private John Darley, Co. E, shot through right hand.

Private Michael Garraty, Co. A, little finger shot off.

Private John McKee, Co. K, shot through hip; wound

robably mortal.
Sergeant George Lackey, Co. E, shot in the hand.
Private Anthony Benedict, Co. C, shot in three places—
hest, right leg and left side; mortally wounded. He
contved the last shot as he was getting into an ambu-

Private Thomas Kane, Co. F, left leg below knee. Private John McDenough, Co. E, shot through kne round severe.
Private Christopher Wicht, Co. E, ball in the right hip, rhich has not been extracted.
Private James O'Nell, Co. D, gunshot wound in the Private James O'Neil, Co. D, gunshot wound in the ight leg. Private James Clancy, Co. E, shot through left breast: ound dangerous. Private Michael Young, Co. F, gunshot wound in the

Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers.
Sergeant Wm. Ellis, Co. E., top of right ear shot off.
Second Maine Regiment.
Private John Moore, Co.E., shot in the leg.
Faniel Comon, Co. I, shot in the breast; severe, but

not dangerous.

Joshua Ray, Co. E, shot in the head.

Private J. T. Dugan, Co. A, gunshot wound in the left Wm. Jones, flag bearer, shot in the knee. He held the ag up till he fainted from less of blood, which revealed

lag up till he faunted from less of blood, which reveale he fact of his being wounded. Berdon Sharpt hosters. Sergeant Allen, Co. F, shot in the abdomen; not dan gerous.

Sergeant Lewis, Co. B, lower part of left leg dreadful ly lacerated by a shell. The limb was amputated. He said he did not mind the loss of the leg so much as the loss of further opportunity to aid in bringing the rebel lion to a close.

ion to a close.

Private Wm. Lowridge, Co. B, shot through the leg;
which had to be amputated.

Corporal Richardson, Co. D, wounded by bullet in left Private Wm. Dawson, Co. F, shot in the neck; severe

Private Hammond Fallen, Co. L, piece of shell went nrough left leg.

Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Sergeant Conlin, Co. I, left side paralyzed from conussion by a shell.

Private John D. Maguire, Co. C, shot in the breast; se-

rere wound.

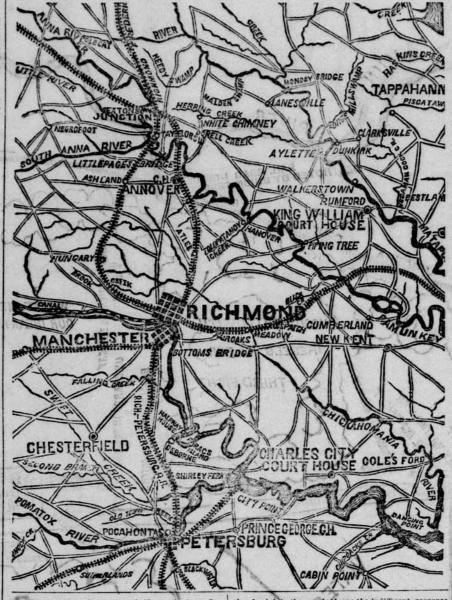
As stated, the above list is incomplete. The loss the Twenty-fifth New York regiment is much heavier

Next to this regiment the Forty-fourth New York regiment sustained the heaviest loss. I hear that they had fully twenty killed, and as many again wounded. Th fully twenty kfiled, and as many again wounded. The remaining regiments in Gen. Martindali's brigade suffered more or less, as also the batteries employed in the different engagements. Col. McQuade's brigade suffered the least. The Twenty-fifth regiment was the only one which had any of their men taken prisoners. They had about thirty men captured. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about one hunfred men, and that of the rebels three hundred. We cap tured some three hundred prisoners, and among them a solopel and major; and an indefinite number of line offi-cers. I shall doubtless be able to-merrow to send a full cers. Ishail doubtless be able to-merrow to and accurate list of our killed and wounded.

The enclosed diagram will show the scene of the day's fights. I have drawn it so as to give an idea of the three engagements as far as possible. From Mrs. Harris' house down the ground is very nearly level. The woods are dense and marshy. The points of the compassare seemingly rather reversed, but I have followed the mapping in the order of our advance. It will be rement bered that we were on the Cold Harbor road as we epter ed on the day's march, and thence turned into the Rich mond and Pamunkey turnpike, coming down the road past Mr. Houghton's house.

THE HOSPITALS AND CARS OF THE DRAD AND WOUNDED. The dwelling houses used as hospitals are indicated it the diagram. Mrs. Harris' house, as elsewhere stated. was temporarily abandoned, but has since been called in THE BATTLE AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

Its Importance in a Railroad Point of View.



requisition, as also a house about half a mile from Dr. Kinney's on the way to Hanover Court House. The last dwelling is a large two story house, with a good quantity of room in it. Dr. Kinney's house had only just been vacated as our men took possession. It is also a good sized two story house, with a porch extending along the front. The furniture, beds, bedding, a good li-brary, &c., were left in it. The scenes at each were a counterpart of one another—the groaning wounded and amputating surgeons were their breasts and limbs, men with all kinds of imaginadreadful diorama. Wounded rebels were taken care of as well as our own. Drs. Lyman, Waters, Bentley, Schell, Churchill and Clark, were the leading surgeons and they had their hands full. The yards as well as

houses are full of patients. Some sheds adjoining Dr. Kinney's house have been converted into temporary receptacles of the dead. I looked in one of them. The spectacle was horrifying enough to sicken one of war-enough to make one invoke on the heads of the rebol leaders a worse anathema than the curse of Hecate. Among the dead were two negroes, whom curiosity had prompted to go too near

The familiar print limning Falstaff's recruits, would serve as a good representation of our prisoners. They are of all ages, sizes, complexions, arms and dress Some are talkative; most are silent. A large number conscripts, who have no uniforms or pretensions to any. I find that the bitterest feeling exists relative to the drafting of soldiers in progress in the rebel States. One prisoner told me that he had paid three hundred dollars to two men to go as his substitutes. Both his representatives described, and he had been obliged to come himself, being un. able for love or money to include a third one to take his place. Another, giving his name as Josiah W. Barger, of Catawba, F. C. showed me a letter from his father dated

REE THOUSAND GEORGIANS REPUSE TO FIGHT ANY LONGES In this letter the fact was stated that three thousand Georgians, whose term of enlistment had expired, were told that they must continue in the service. They the order, and no one dared attempt to make them do it. The result was that the regiments had disbanded and gone home. Those who gave any expression of opinion spoke adversely to the war, and were loud in condemning the leaders who had brought it about. All said, however, that the enemy would resist to their utmost the capture of Richmond. As with prisoners heretofore taken, they were surprised at the kindness with which STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

The statements of the rebel prisoners and wounded affect a good deal as to the strength of the robel force engaged in the day's fighting. On our arrival a brigade under command of General Branch was encamped in the neighborhood. This brigade comprised five regiments. Seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh North Carolina, and Forty-sixth Georgia regiment, with Nathan's battery, of six pieces. A prisoner in formed me that they left Gordonsville last Saturday, and arrived here yesterday. They were five thousand strong, and were on their way to Richmond to aid in preventing our Confederate capital falling into possession of the Yankes. The re-inforcements—and that some did arrive there is no ques tion-are variously stated at from ten to twenty thou sand. The former figure is probably nearer correct One fact is to be borne in mind. The enemy's troop's were fresh, and their provious night's sleep had been unbroken. Our troops were early summoned from sleep, and had gone through the fatigues of a long and difficult march. Many had not taken a mouthful of food since their early morning meal. One thing is certain, that in the two first engagements the enemy were stronger than our forces who contended against them.

DECIDENTS OF THE DAY. I could, if my time permitted, write a column and more of incidents. No battle is without its horoes, hand to hand conflicts and marvelious hair breadth 'scapes. There were noble acts on the field of battle, and noble acts after the work of carnage was over. More than one obscure private did that, making his name worthy to fill the speaking trumpet of fame, and officers did that in the face of the cannon's mouth that should give them

come, will bring these in A surgeon suggested to Dr. Waters, Acting Medica Director of the division, that the position of the ambu "Where would you put them?" asked Dr. Waters.

their fill of bubble reputation. Each day, for a week to

"That is an exposed Sposition, and the safety of the ambulances is not to be risked more than is abso-lutely necessary."

"Why pot?" "A general can be made say day; but if an ambul s once ruined it is ruined forever."

On examining the guns of some of the prisoners, they

Italians in the Austrian service, they kept reloading their pieces but did not fire them.

"I am a conscript, sir," was the answer a prisoner gave to an officer who saked how his gun came to have so many loads in it. "My heart," he added, "is against I couldn't shoot a Union soldier, and wouldn't. There are thousands in the rebel army like

"Did you see that?" asked Captain Locke, on seeing a bulles his the ground about two feet in front of General r's horse, seattering the mud over the horse's legs "I see by my glass that the enemy is being driven further back into the woods," was the indifferent respon of the gallant director of the day's work, "Go tell Captain Griffin to advance his pieces.

Lieutenant Seymour, of General Morell's staff, had the heel of one of his spurs shot off. He insisted that the man who fired the shot must have taken him for a vulperable heeled descendant of Yulcan. Wm. Halpin, private in Company F, Fifth cavalry, was

taken prisoner. A captain removed his sword and or dered him to dismount. He drew a revolver, shot the captain dead, put spurs to his horse, and soon was with CAPTURE OF THE RESEL MAIL.

One of the most important arrests of the day was ar. resting the progress of the rebel mail on its way from Richmond to Predericksburg. There were about five hundred papers in the bag, and the Richmond Disputch of this date. General Porter gave it in charge of Captain Carter, of General McClellan's staff, who at once took i to headquarters. It will doubtless furnish good material for post prancial reading by the Commanding General. AFTER THE BATTLE,

As I sit to-night drawing this letter to a close every thing around me is quiet, contrasting strongly with the din and deafening roar of the afternoon. Some of our wearied men have been sent on picket; no sleap or rest for them yet; others are sleeping on their arms, with a possibility of being called at any moment to again march forth to battle. Generals and privates have to make the ground their common sleeping place to-night. Some have blankets, but most are without.

The woods where the enemy made their stand has been looked through. The sights were horrible. Bodies of dead and dying and wounded rebels strewed the rebel less in killed and wounded is predicated not only on my own observation, but the statement of those looking through these woods and those of the latest own flasks to the wounded-sacrifices soldiers can appreciate. No longer shall my song be-

Alas! the rarity Of human charity.

And to-morrow-what shall be its story? I expect it will be of further battles, further lives lost, further war's horrors. What I had to write I have written. It may seem long in view of the pertance of battles is not to be measured by the length the list of slain. The dash of the men, boldness and rilliancy of the conflict, valor, incident, add importance to the story, and give vitality to the recital. The con licts of to-day are the first this corps has been engaged in. Most of the men have been under fire for the first Who shall say that officers and men have not acquitted themselves gallantly; that they have come up to the expectations formed of them; that they have given proof of invincibility in the future

CAMP TEX MILES PROM RICHMOND, May 24, 1862. Reconnoissance—A Skirmish—The Cross Road Take Possession Of—The Killed and Wounded, &c.

day there was a false alarm of a buttle-though, eed, the alarm was not altogether false to seven of our brave fellows. Our General had been ordered to reconnoissance, and to go as far as the crossroad which leads off toward Meadow Bridge, and to hold the point at the junction. But the article "reconnoissance" has been carried so far as to be rather "played out" with the special correspondent. He must not be in advance of General Headquarter. Recon-noissances are seldom made to the rear of that point. Near noon, during a heavy rain, we heard the fire of ar tillery—first a few guns fired at intervals and at a conshead. This went on, it increase and became a hard, persistent fire; and still it rained and slippery roads, picking the way carefully through trains of baggage wagons, forage wagons, ammunition wagons, officers' wagons, sutlers' wagons, and every other species of wagons that anybody at all ever waited for or went by, and the fire went on in front, harder, quicker, fleroer—a fire as warm and persistent, and with more "sound and furry" in it at the distance than the fire at the battle of Williamsburg had. Now we began to meet horsemen on the full run back, orderlies with messages or intelligence from the field, and to overtake less rapid runners on back, orderlies with messages or intelligence from the field, and to overtake less rapid runners on their way thither, &c. After nearly an hour's ride we overtook the Generals of corps and divisions, asywoll as reporters, must leave their comfortable places by the fire and go out into the rain to see "what's the matter." We fell in behind this group and wenton. An occasional luli in the fire only made lits sudden revival the more startling, and there was here, as well as in the mind of your correspondent, a slear impression that a battle was in progress, though no battle had been intended. We were now in the Richmond road running somswhatnorth of west, and about three miles beyond the point at which it passes the Chickahominy. At this point we came to a body of troops drawn up in line of battle to the right of the road. A little further on we met a wounded man going to the rear on a stretcher. Half a mile nearer to the frent we came to another body of soldiers posted in a strong defensive position near a hut to the left of the road, and in his place, at its head, its quiet and reliable colonel. We were now fairly on the field, and there was a full in the fire. Apparently there was now no enemy before us. None answered us from the woods, nor could any be seen in the open plain, and our fire was suspended. The enemy had been found by our skirmishers a mile back of the present position of our artilliery, and had fired upon them with musketry, and upon a regiment in line with two six-pounders. We had lost several men and one of the batteries had had a horse killed; the enemy had retired as we advanced, and was now in unknown force no one knew where; and the regiments of our force were drawn up in the woods round about, except that portion which was considerably further ahead, and we had been to the junction of the roads and now held it. Such was the adout. A battery was now sent ahead to hold what we had, and an infantry regiment went to hold what we had, and an infantry regiment went to support it. It was posted i

with skirm shers thrown out to its left and cavalry to its right. We had now advanced to a point at which the high read approaches very near to the railroad, rather more than four miles from Bottom's Bridge, with the man force of the reconnects and A smaller force was ahead in possession of the crossread, and the main force was now ordered forward to occupy and hold that position.

position.

There was no more fight or fire. We learn from a prisoner that we had been confronted by a Tennessee brigate, and that their loss had been fourteen killed and saxy. Now wounded. Not much reliance can, however, be placed on these numbers.

Our loss was as follows:—

Private Brown, Company C. One Hundred and Fourth
Pennsylvania: hit in the head with a six pound shot.
Joseph Lebaugh (or Lebell), Company H, Ninetyeighth New York; musket bad in the brain.
WOUNDED.
Lieutenant Croff, One Hundred
WOUNDED.
Lieutenant Croff, One Hundred
Hundred
Hundred
Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania; contustion in the breast; said to have been hit by
the shot that killed private Brown, behind whom he
stood.

stood.

Aron Thompson, Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania; musket bail in abdomen; bail extracted. Though such wounds are almost hopeless, there appear to be some rather favorable symptoms in this case, and the wounded man may live. He lay on his face while the surgeon out in his back to meet the bail, which could not be felt; and the first intimation that the man received of the surgeon's success was a bystander's remark that it was "a round bail." "Save the bail," said the poor fellow, with a soldier's passion strong in pain.

Edward W. Alabach, Company A., Fifty-scoond Pennsylvania, musket ball in the left leg; leg amputated above the knee.

De Witt Haynes, Company D, Fifty-second Pennsylvania; musket ball through the knee joint; not amputated. May save the leg.

Daniel W. Hoily, Company A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania; slight concussion of brain from explosion of a shell near his head.

Our wounded were carried from the field back to a barn on the place of Mr. George M. Savage, where their wounds were dressed by Surgeous W. S. Woods and W. A. Feck, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Savage, whose barn was thus converted into a hespital, may be an example of the difference that we are to first in Virginians as we get nearer to the capital. His farm is one of the finest we have seen, and he has stayed at home to take care of it. After the soldier Alabach's leg was amputated, as he had had but little to eat that day, the doctor said he might have a piece of teast, if it could be gotten. Bread was the difficulty, and one of the soldier's comrades went into the house to Mrs. Savage, fold her the circumstances, and askel for a piece of broad to toast for the wounded and hungry man. Mrs. Savage furnished the bread—a very small piece of bread, cut very thin—and she charged the cents for it, and took the money. A well bred and wealthy Virginia lady!

The Capture of Mrs. General Lee and Her Two Daughters. OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

Capture of Twenty-three Louisiana Tigers—Mrs. General Lee Taken Prisoner—Starving Condition of the Rebis— Statements of Deserters—The Impending Battle, &c., &c. The enemy's artillery is not visible; but we are certain that it is in a manner concealed, and last evening it made known its proximity by hurling shell and solid shot within a half mile of our outer camps. The infantry has been less modest in its manifestations, as has been demonstrated by the capture of upwards of thirty prisoners, who were brought to headquarters on Saturday. Twenty-three of them belonged to the celebrated corps of Louisiana Tigors. They were a motley assemblage of well armed. half fed men, who professed great relief at being brought in, and utter disgust at the prospects of the robols. A lieutenant and three non-commissioned officers were among the prisoners. They report the whole rebel army as living on half rations, and undecided as to the pro-priety of defending Richmond. They were captured

beyond the Chickahominy. Two members of the recon-noissance were filled and three wounded on our side. The enemy had concealed themselves behind a barn on the side of the creek, with the design of capturing our whole advance picket. A field piece was ordered to our front, and threw a few shells into the barn. As the enemy scampered away our men picked some of them off These fellows were communicative, and testified to the condition of things in and out of Richmond. They were xamined by Major John Minor Willard, who has no rival in the art of extracting information-being not only a fine soldier but an accomplished scholar.

The prisoners state that there are no fortifications of note before Richmond, save those immediately adjacent to the town. They incline to the belief that toe will be offered pitched battle in the open field, and state that they have been induced to this from the ill success of their Splendid earthworks at Yorktown and Williamsburg. "Shiloh," said one of the prisoners, "was a victory for

a defeat, although we met you behind ramparts." captured on Saturday near Hanover Court House, twenty miles from Richmond. They had retired to a farm house, fearful that Richmond would be bombarded, and a scouting party of our cavalry, happening to visit Hanover, were informed of the whereabouts of Mrs. Lee by a coutraband. The old lady professed to be highly indignant, and her daughter read our soldiers a lecture upon the duties of chivalry to wemen. Of course, such heroics passed for so much, and the end of the affair was that a that they must remain in surveillance at Hanover or be information was obtained from them, as they had not been in Richmond for a month.

The people of Richmond beheld from their homes on the American flag-for the first time in a year-unfurled from the basket of Lowe's balloon. It

year—unfurled from the basket of Lowe's balloon. It hung above them, poised in the blue serone, like an avenging fate, emblematic of the great army and the indissoluble government that was soon to swoop down upon them with its boils and bars. The scene was a marked one in the history of the war.

Our pickets can now talk with the enemy's across the crock. I can see their horsemen riding up and down the slopes in the stretches of grain, and feet that soon the deep artiflery of the North and the South is to speak in thunder tones and be the unpire of our destinies.

The enemy's men are deserting steadily to our side. They state that the term of enlistment of a large part of the rebel army has already expired; but that they are not discharged and are compelled still to bear arms. They consequently demur and leave in great numbers.

Our prison ship at White House now contains upwards of they prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 29, 1862 A private letter received here by an officer of General Colonel Rush found Mrs. General Lee and her two laughters near Old Church to-day. They were sent to White House under a guard. Mrs. Lee expressed great surprise that our army should have got so far to the

The New Government Telegraph Cable from Cherrystone to Fortress Monroe.

My attention has been called to an article in your dition of the 22d inst., giving a graphic description of the above named subject, condemning the construction of a twisted cable, and demonstrating very forcibly and justly the great advantage of placing the iron wires constituting the armor lengthways and parallel with the nanaging and manufacturing parties concerned in it.

In reply to this I beg to state that in May and June 1860, there was a sample of a cable constructed on thi where thousands have seen it. In my circulars containing a description of it, and speaking of the defects of the old Atlantic cable, I have used the following lar

And among the advantages of my cable I enumer

6. The cable being a straight one, with no tendency wist, kinks are rendered impossible.

twist, kinks are rendered impossible.

On the 7th December, 1860, I laid a cable of this description across the Mississippi at Vickaburg, and in May last another one across the Hudson at West Point. I cannot allow others to assume as their invention that which is so clearly my own, and I trust you will do me the invite to give these lines a place. In your valuable

paper.

I would also state on this occasion that as early as the 19th April, 1861, I proposed to General Scott to lay three cables from some point on the eastern shore of Virginia-viz: one to Fortrees Monroe, one to Fort McHenry, and a third one up the Potomac to Washington—and all such the lines as government might require. Very respect fully.

WILLIAM H. HORSTMANN. ully, New York, May 24, 1862.

SCHOOLS OF THE TRANSPIOURATION CHURCH, MOTT STREET.-Catholic church. The services were held in commemoration of the ascent of the Redcomer. At the church of the Transfiguration, in Mott street, the occasion met with due recognition. The girls of the school, clothed in garments of ansullied white, crowned with flow. ers gleaming with the colors with which spring endue ers gleaming with the colors with which spring endues herself, met, to the number of some two nundred, and a May Queen laving been elected, indulged in the annuements permitted by the sanctity of the day. Rev. Father Treanor made a brief and congratulatory address, and, after the customary refreshments had been distributed by the kind and accomplished sisters who have had the children in charge, there was a general dismissal, with the pastoral blessing. NEWS FROM CORINTH.

Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Louisville Express, May 25.
FROM BRAUREGARD'S ARMY.

A gentleman who left Memphis about ten days ago informs us that there is no question of Beauregard making a determined stand at Corinth. Our informant does not know what his force is, but the Southern men in Memphis seemed to be confident that his force was sufficient to engage the enemy successfully whenever an attack was made. He saw Price and Van Dora's command when it arrived in that city, and it amounted to 30,000 man, according to his information. These men were ragged and worn down with their ardoous campaign in Arkansas, but he says they were furnished with new outlits and better arms. Price was idoized by his soldiers, and has a place in the hearts of the Southern people second to none.

This gentleman tells us that the reports of the demoralization and sickness in the Confederate army are

This gentleman tells us that the reports of the do-moralization and sickness in the Confederate army are not reliable. He thinks that the army at Corinth is quite healthy, and that it will make a bold and vigorous defence of that place He was not at Corinth, however, and it is not likely that Beaura-gard would permit unfavorable news of his condition to be known outside of his lines.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

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General Beauregard's staff. The coordial warmth of manner, fine head, expressive features and grizzly heir and moustache were not unfamiliar in Washington, even so late as the beginning of the present year. It was Mr. Buchanan's well known Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Jacob M. Thompson, Mississippi millionaire, ex-Congressman from the very district on whose soil he now stood under a flag of truce, and a man still emittled to Northern respect, as the only one of the resigning secessionists who left Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet without the stain of dishonor upon his name.

Jacob M. Thompson, Mississippi millionaire, ex-Congressman from the very district on whose soil he now stood
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Both the Colonel and Captain Dreux made themselves
as agreeable as possible, and there was a sort of tacit underatanding by which hoth sides avoided unpleasant subjects. The grounds of complaint the Scott had against
the North were alluded to for a moment, but with Colonel.
They were profuse in their expressions of regret that
the war should have broken out at all, and particularly
hitter against the abelitionists. "We don't like to fight
you Northern men," said Colonel Thompson: "it grieves
us to think of having to meet men we like as we do you
in battle; we want to fight your abolitionists. I know,"
he continued, "you have very few of them here; but if
you could collegt a regiment of them, I'd like to pick
out a regiment of our fire-oaters, and have them brought
out face to face in an open field. Pd be willing to abide
by the results, go which way it would. But we don't
like to have to fight you."

"I do regret one thing," he said again, addressing
himself to the officer commanding the pickets of the
Seventeenth Ohio, Colonal Connell, whom he had known
as an old line democrat, "and that is, that the old democratic party is pormitting itself to be used by the abolitionists, and is now absolutely under their command."
Colonel Connell disputed the proposition. "You'll see
how it will be when the war is over," said Colonel
Thompson, "Even now you can see how Congress is
drifting, and the courrent is sure to set stronger and
stronger in the same direction." "But you might have
checked the current flyour members had stayed in Congress," suggested a hy-stander. "Oh, not we might,
perhape, have pushed on the evil day n little further. Dis
that was all. Abolitionism is going to sweep overything
bofore it, ju

simply extermination. It's too great an understand to any power."

It was pretty hard to lose New Orleans, they said; and Ben. Butler's establishing his headquarters at the St. Charles was the bitterest pill yet, but still all this would only give them the energy of desperation. They must fight because they couldn't afford to fail.

The secession prisoners at Columbus were inquired after, and the story of their kind treatment was received with great gratification. Colonel Thompson had some relatives among them, and "could we arrange it so that he could send them a message, or, if possible, a few lines in writing."

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True to newspaper habits, I had writing materials with me, and the Colonel at once availed himself of the offer, and sat down on a log to wite a letter. He insisted on reading it over to Colonel Cennell, to assure him there was nothing improper in what he had written.

HALLECK'S REPLY TO BEAUREGAED.
At last the officer returned from General Halleck's headquarters. The General could not consent that Colonel Thompson should come within our lines, as requested, and he would be willing to reciprocate the release of prisoners by returning them an equal number in ex-

prisoners by returning them an equal number in ex-change. Colonel Thompson was evidently chagrined at being allowed to go no further; but he was too points as well as too gentlemanly to manifest any open dissatis-

reices of prisoners answered very joyimly as their names were called.

Colonel Connell inquired whether they wished them sworn not to bear arms against the confederacy until regularly exchanged. "Oh, we've attended to that aiready," said Colonel Thompson, "and I guess its pretty well impressed on their minds." Some ale was produced, and rebels and loyalists alike drank out of the same tin cup. "If we could only take you up to our camp we could give you something better," said one of our officers. "Oh, never mind," replied a rebel with a quizzical look; "we expect to entertain all you gendemen at our quarters protty soon, and, depend on it, this party shall have the best old brandy Corinth affords.

PARTING WITH REERLS.

The leave taking grow protracted. Each had something to say or ask. Hands were shaken with cordiality all around. "May we meet again under pleasanter auspices," said Colonel Thempson, and there wis not one of the party who did not fervently echo the wish and inwardly hope that he might some cay have an opportunity to do a kindness to this officer of Beauragard's staff. But at last there was no excuse for waiting longer. Mounting their horses, the colonel and captain wayed a final adieu and with uncovered heads rode on, the body guard wheeled in behind them, every man lifting his cap as he passed our officers; and so, under the white flag, the courteous rebels left us. PARTING WITH REBELS.

The Seventh Regiment in Camp.

The Seventh Regiment Encamped at Stewart's Hill-Hore Ground, de. The Seventh regiment this morning marched to their

arters, Stewart's Hill, about two miles out from the city, where they will encamp until further orders. The embers of the regiment have been most cordially reseived by the Union people of Battimore, and last evening they were escorted about the city by many of the loading citizens. Major General Dix, Major Leadlow and Lieutenant Barton paid their respects to the officers of he regiment last evening, and assured Colonel Lefferts that everything that could be had for the comfort of the ers of the regiment should be furnished. Colone Lefferts expressed his thanks to Major General Dix on to perform any duty that they might be called upon to large.

The regiment was quartered last night at the Union Barracks, near the Washington depot. At ten o'clock this morning regimental line marched up to the Entaw House, where the command was handed over to Colonel Legerts. The regiment then proceeded up Eutaw street to West Favette street, and thence to Stewart's Grove, on Stewart's Hill, where they are to be encamped. As they marched through the streets the windows of the houses were

crowded with ladies who waved their handkerchists, and American flags were hung out from almost every house along the route. When about half way they halted and went throught several well executed movements by the sound of the bugle. These movements were repeatedly applianced by the crowd of spectators.

The regiment reached Stowart's Hill about half-past eleven o'clock, and stacked arms amid a heavy shower which set in just as they reactive the hill. The location is and to be one of the finest around Baltimore. A fine view can here be had of the city and surrounding country for miles, and a more healthy location could not have been selected. The grounds are shaded by large trees, the tents being pitched facing the city, and the streets running east and west. The boys seemed highly picased with the place, and are making arrangements for a good time during their stay. Colonel Lefferts and staff are to quarter in Stewart's mansion, a fine building immediately adjoining the camp ground.

The boys have all day been hard at work pitching tents. Kerrything is bustle, bustle, about the camp. Here can be seen half a dozen cutting wood to make tents ground, while others are hard at work laying floors in their tents.

ents.